

# Problems of sex and gender of the structure in the context of social factors, education and the environment

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To cite this article

Gizkhanim Gahramanova. Problems of sex and gender of the structure in the context of social factors, education and the environment . *Milton Studies Journal*. Vol. 59, No.II, 2017, pp. 63-77.

Web link: <http://miltonstudiesjournal.org/acces-online/18-problems-of-gender-and-sex-of-the-structure-in-the-context-of-social-factors-education-and-the-environment.html>

**Received:** 07/14, 2017; **Accepted:** 08/12, 2017; **Published:** 11/20, 2017

## Abstract

The article deals with the problem on the organization of the situation of conduct in the context of normative ideas about the actions and attitudes corresponding to the category of belonging to a particular gender, because gender is not a set of anatomical or biological attributes, a set of personal psychological traits or role, creating situational identity, from which can be dispensed with. The theory of social construction of reality and gender systems considering gender as a factor of socialization of society, allowing to preserve and develop cultural values. Also the author of the problem of gender is defined as a community activity on gender attribution, which reproduces the relations of discrimination and inequality, and is a process that never stops.

## Keywords

Gender ideals, gender entity, differences sex, gender, culture

## 1. Introduction

Analysis of the problems of adaptation of biologically given sex differences in the current research suggests that, contrary to the ordinary ideas, sexual identity of the individual "given" to him is not purely biological, but is a "result of a complex biosocial process of connecting ontogeny, sexual socialization and the development of self-consciousness" (I. Kon 1981, p.47-57).

The object of this study were gender-specific behavior of the person in management.

We used the following research methods: analysis of theoretical and practical research on the psychological differences between men and women; method of "Management of the situation and orientation of the head" and M.Kuchery V.Smekala; questionnaire

"freedom and responsibility in the organization of" V.Almera; methodology "profile of organizational characteristics" S.Likerta.

In recent years, increased interest in the issue of gender studies in modern psychology, were the work allows to study the behaviors of men and women in today's society.

The determinant of sex differences can be divided into two general directions.

The first can be attributed work, which investigates biological and logically defined reproductive role from the perspective of the fundamental concepts of biology and psychophysiology. The second presented studies showing that the biological differences create opportunities for further differentiation between men and women in society, but does not determine its presence and direction.

Among the researchers first direction of the prevailing view that the behaviors of men and women are genetically determined and humoral.

Thus, according to the so-called neuro - androgenetica L.Ellisa approach, the gender differences in behavior are formed by the impact on the brain of androgens (sex hormones, dominant males).

On the basis of experimental studies of the effect of androgens on the level behaviors, L.Ellis established twelve stable behavioral responses associated with male gender, under androgenic control. Such reactions - "innate strategies" in L.Ellisa terminology - are:

- aggressive behavior,
- offensive erotic behavior,
- Spatial orientation,

- Territorial behavior,
- Endurance to pain,
- Slow absorption of the defensive reflexes,
- A weak manifestation of emotional reactions in response to the threat,
- Persistence or persistence in the quest, without reinforcement,
- Weak link with the next of kin,
- Peripherization (urge to create "groups" in adolescents)
- Search for adventure, new and complex stimuli,
- "Predatory behavior" associated with hunting (Ellis L., 1986, p.519-552).

In V. G. Gorshkova study was considered evolutionarily significant function of biological sex as a means of survival due to the accumulation of genetic information. It was shown that sexual reproduction is associated with enormous energy loss that compensated genome size and correspondingly large number of genetic information).

The idea of a psychological determinism biochemical identification of the child developed by P. N. Blonsky. In particular, he emphasized that early sexual centers poorly differentiated, which leads to the existence of "diffuse eroticism" in children (P. P. Blonsky 1979 ).

Supporters of the social point of view believe that biological differences create opportunities for further differentiation between men and women in society, but does not determine its presence or direction.

One of the first psychologists emphasize the need for a comprehensive approach to the issue of sex differences

was N.E.Rumyantsev. "Sexual experience, - he writes - really are not purely physiological departure cared for - it is only the doctor hygienist, they are so closely intertwined with all the other spiritual experiences, providing the latest such a strong impact that need to be considered from a psychological point of view" (N.E. Rumyantsev, 1914, p.61).

Vygotsky developed the concept of mental development re-Child, in which one of the parties is his sexual development. Based on the position of the experience developed by them as the main social situation of development, which are connected by internal and external factors affecting the psyche, Vygotsky, and in the sexual experience of the child selects the two sides - their own sexual instincts of the developing child and the response adults on his sexual behavior, norms and obligations which they impose on him.

According to Vygotsky, a source of development of the individual is not in the genetic mechanism, not in the functioning of the endocrine glands, and in the system of interpersonal relationships in which the child comes into its activities (Vygotsky, L., 1991).

This environment determines the first character of the external form of behavior, to adapt to the child's environment.

S. Rubinstein also came from the fact that the social environment is an important factor of mental (including sexual) development, as she enters puberty in social, cultural frameworks, guides and corrects for this process.

The sex factor, emphasizes S. Rubinstein, is not rational, and organically

– emotionally – strong - willed, so he, in the foundations of Mr. realized in behavior. As the main mechanism of the sexual behavior of S. Rubinstein considers unconscious imitation and imitation of children (S.L.Rubinstein 1914, p.61 ).

Differences between women and men. Currently, the two terms are used in the scientific literature indicating the sex of the person. Biological sex «sex» in English literature and social respectively, «gender».

Biological sex is defined as "a set of contrasting generative signs of the same species," and social or "gender" -like complex physical, reproductive, social, cultural and behavioral characteristics, providing individual personal, social and legal status of men and women.

The study J. P. Husaimova, differences between men and women are quite different in the intellectual sphere of activity within the group and are less pronounced between men-women groups. However, the parameters of concern and anxiety, as well as the time the motor response of women inferior to men (J. P. Husaimov; Figanov I. S. Kazan, 1986).

The study of temperament, conducted by V.M. Rusalova showed that women are more characteristic ease entry into new social contacts, wider set of communication programs, more pronounced impulsive communicative, ease of switching in the communication process. Women are also characterized by increased sensitivity to failure both at work and in communication, they often worry there is no-confidence, anxiety in a situation of interaction with other people.

Men are more characteristic of the flexibility of thinking, ease of switching from one activity to another, the desire for diversity of activities; they also often observed a high rate of behavior, a higher psychomotor speed of operation in the implementation of substantive activities (V. M. Rusalov Vol.14, Number 6, p. 55-64). Psychological studies of gender differences have been summarized in E.Makkobi and K.Jaklin. An analysis of 1600 studies the psychological differences between men and women, published in 1974, E.Makkobi K.Jaklin came to the conclusion that, in fact, there are no fundamental differences in the innate psychological characteristics of men and women in many areas, where previously these differences recognized. The same differences that exist in young children, at least not enough to justify the traditional roles of gender inequality that exists in today's society.

According to their analysis, there are significant, controversial and unconfirmed psychological differences between men and women (**Table 1.1**).

By significant are: the boys (men) are more aggressive and more successful in math and visual - spatial operations, and the girls (women) higher language skills.

As questionable highlighted the differences in the general level of activity, dominance, anxiety, competitive spirit tactile sensitivity, diligence, obedience, fear.

Probable are great suggestibility and social, success in jobs requiring a standard solution, lower self-esteem and the need to achieve, as well as the priority

development of the auditory analyser in girls than boys.

Not confirmed as a decisive influence on the development of hereditary boys, big girls, compared with the success in solving difficult non-standard tasks, the prevalence Analyticity cognitive style, the priority development of the visual analyzer.

E.Makkobi K.Jaklin and also drew attention to the fact that women are less aggressive than men, if regard their actions as fair or free from the anxiety of responsibility, empathy and guilt, which often leads to the suppression of aggression, where it is not man hide. (**Table 1.1**).

In general, it has been suggested that more correct to speak not about gender differences in aggression, and the differences in its determination in various situations. (Maccoby E. Stanford Un. Press, 1974, p.187).

Solving the problem of the definition and allocation of functions of social gender of the person confronts researchers several issues: 1) how the company "adapts" biologically given sex differences, 2) what is the structure of gender.

The theory of social construction of reality. The issue about the ways of formation of gender as a macro-phenomenon is presented in two main approaches - theories of social construction of reality and gender network - and is characterized by macromechanisms of gender and consideration of it as a set of certain components, assimilated by the individual in the process of

socialization.

The approach proposed in the framework of the theory of social construction of reality, describes the process of formation of gender through the inter-action of processes of socialization and re-socialization.

Socialization is seen as assimilation of cultural patterns (patterns) throughout life, construction of gender identity in the community. Socialization is divided into primary and secondary. Primary socialization is associated mainly with the unconscious and passive mechanisms of assimilation of culture, while the secondary socialization involves greater involvement of cognitive mechanisms and creative environment transformation. Primary socialization ends in 5-7 years. The most important step secondary socialization as on-sword K.Manheym is adolescence, when the world is formed by the personality and ideas of their own destiny and the meaning of life (K. L.Manheim, 1952).

The importance of socialization agents at different stages of life's journey is different. In infancy and childhood - at the stage of primary socialization - a major role played by the family, peer groups, the media, the school, "significant others."

Later, during the secondary socialization, when expressed, sight A.Giddens "already socialized individual is included in the new sectors of the objective world of his society", particularly relevant educational institutions, communities, the media (A. Giddens, 1994 ).

Re-socialization - a process which results in time - violation of earlier rules and learned behavior patterns and then - the assimilation and development of other standards, new norms that regulate social interaction in the new environment.

Thus, the processes of socialization and re-socialization reproduces gender and development component of relationships in society.

gender contracts system. The key concept of the theory of "gender system" includes a variety of components and are defined differently by different authors. Definitions, data I.Hirdman, K.Rentsetti and D.Karren used most frequently. I.Hirdman examines the concept of gender as a system of relations between men and women as a set of ideas, formal and informal rules and regulations in accordance with the place, the objectives and position of the sexes in society.

K.Rentsetti and D.Karren determine the gender system as "institutions, behavior and social interactions that pripisyvayustya in accordance with the floor (Rentsetti, Kurgan, 1992).

The key concept of the theory of the gender system is a "gender contract" - the role, status, prescribed by a man and woman. gender contracts system is considered within the framework of this theory as a relatively stable and reproducing using the socialization mechanisms of society's values. For example, Contract for a woman in a patriarchal (the term feminist) community was a "housewife contract", and for men - "Survivor contract. "

However, in the modern post-industrial

society followed gender system changes. As noted by I. Hirdman gradually classic gender contract, at least for the middle class, the contract superseded "equal status", according to which there is an alignment position of rights and opportunities for men and women (Hirdmann Y. 1991, p.208-220).

It is the objective of the initiative lawmaking a number of developed countries. The presence of "dual role" of women in Soviet society, characterized by the need to reconcile family with professional role, and also noted U.A.Aleshinoy A.S.Volovichem (U.A. Aleshin, A.S. Volovich 1991, № p.74-82).

A number of studies have highlighted the discrepancy traditional Western culture system of gender contracts division of roles of men and women laid down in the old Russian fairy tales. Thus, the ancient goddess and princess in the old Russian fairy tales - a strong and dominant mother - often performs "male roles" and may change in men's dress. (K.E. Gerasimova, Trojan N., Zdravomyslova E., 1994)

Thus, the theory of social construction of reality and gender systems considering gender as a factor of socialization of society, allowing to preserve and develop cultural values.

The structure of gender proposed N. J. Smelser is an attempt to summarize the experience of psychological research on gender differences and formulate a thesaurus, allows disregarded gender as a factor, which is manifested at both the macro and the micro-social level. As gender components stand out: the ideals

of gender, gender identity, sexual role and biological sex.

Gender identity-perception, identifying themselves as male or female (the gender identity does not always correspond to the biological sex of an individual).

Gender ideals N. J. Smelser defines as "the idea of the destiny of men and women, reflecting the cultural representation of male and female behavior.

Sex roles are associated with the division of labor between men and women

Biological sex - the genetic code of an individual (its function in the field of reproductive rights). (**Table 1.1**).

Gender identity and ideals are formed at the same time, however, they are not always consistent with each other. For example, homosexuals inherent gender identity, but they do not feel a romantic attraction to women, reflecting the gender male ideal. This behavior is typical for transvestites - men who both wear and men's and women's clothing - they are aware of their biological sex, but their behavior does not conform to generally accepted ideals. Finally, transsexuality phenomenon also indicates a lack of automatic matching between gender identity and ideals (Smelser N. J. Moscow, 1994). **Table 1.1.** The components that make up the gender man N. J. Smelser.

It was found that the main motivating factor for the employment of women in scientific activities is the interest and the desire to express themselves (Erina S., Y. Ivanovo, 1995. p.249-251).

Studied the specificity of male and female behavior in political actions, it was

found that the index of participation of women in political life is higher than women's. At the same time women consider the most important issues such as care for children and the poor, unemployment, they are ready to take part in their decision.

In a study of D. V. Vorontsov established differences of socio-psychological characteristics of interpersonal communication homo- and heterosexual men (Vorontsov D. A. 1999. p.20).

In the works of N. P. Fetiskina 20. (Fetiskin N. P. 2004. Vol.2. p.257-259) feature psychological analyzed changes in the structure of the nature of men and women associated with the attitude to yourself, to others and to society, to productive work 21. (Festinger L. 1984. p.97-110 ). The author notes that the accumulation of adverse changes in the structure of nature in men leads to the accumulation of aggression and anxiety. This issue was further developed in the study of the manifestations of gender deviance, we discuss the methodology of gender studies.

The sign are considered sexual, gender and personality traits in the understanding of moral dilemmas, paid attention to the peculiarities of gender studies morality 22. (Signs, 2004. Vol.25. №1 . p.41-51 ).

O. A. Voronin in his gender studies examines what role, norms, values, character traits through the socialization system, division of labor, cultural values and symbols of society requires women and men to build traditional gender asymmetry and hierarchy of authority (O.

A. Voronina Gender, 2002. p.248). T. A. Klimenkova in work shows that "behind the facade of the usual and natural differences, placed within the same sphere of sex, lies a completely different system of multi-level and not oppositions" (T. A. Klimenkova M, 1997, p, 35-43).

The monograph TV Bendas the analysis of theoretical and empirical background and foundation of a new scientific field - gender leadership psychology. The paper deals with gender and cultural approach to the study of leadership, a comparison of the importance of a gender perspective and the age of the leader of the representatives of different cultures (T.V. Bendas, 2006. p.431).

I.S.Kletsinoy monograph is devoted to the analysis theoretical and empirical concepts and foundations of psychology of gender relations. We consider gender relations on different levels of social reality, the model presented intersexual interactions (I. S. Kletsina, 1998. p.193-215.).

It is noted that currently there are a number of concepts used quite successfully as the explanatory models for interpreting the data obtained. This concept of androgyny (D. Spence), sexual differences of moral development (K. Gilligan), fear of us-enablers (M. Horner), as well as the theory of social construction of gender (P. Berger and T. Lukman) gender schema (D. Hamilton, C. Taylor, J.. Crocker, S. Bem), gender identity (socialization) (Freud, E. Maccoby, Jacklin K.), gender conflict (Giddens ), etc. . The concepts and theory are closely

intertwined and mutually supportive.

Promising for socio-psychological studies of gender is the theory of social construction of gender. Constructivism exploring constructs by which man understands the meaning of the world, and then reflect them in their behavior. This theory has received its emergence in the classic work of P. Berger and T. Lukman "The Social Construction of Reality" (Berger P, Lukman T. Social Construction of Reality. -M.: Medium, 1995), where the authors have shown that social reality is at the same time objective and subjective. The main objective of gender studies in the framework of this direction was to study how that created masculine and feminine in the human interaction, how and in what areas it is maintained and reproduced.

In discussing the problem of the formation of gender structure of the individual components, in particular, gender ideals and D. N. Isaev V. E. Kagan note that most of today's crops, despite the sex and sexual democratization remain masculine oriented.

As the D. L. Isayev and V. E. Kagan, any culture inherent gender ideals, affecting the formation of gender roles. According to these stereotypes, masculinity is associated with the activity, strength, confidence, authoritativeness, dominant, aggressive, intelligent, and femininity - with softness, weakness, passivity, dependence and subjugate, conformity, emotional (D. N., Isaev E.Kagan, 1988).

Describing the gender ideals we found the aggressive and individualistic

characteristics of boys and girls empathy in such content (**Table 1.1**).

The dawn of graphic and applied decorative arts in the Muslim East is directly associated with the outset of dissemination of Islam. The establishment of the Arab Caliphate, the unification of the Near East, Middle Asia, Caucasus and North Africa within one state generated favourable conditions for the development of these types of art. The great states established in the Muslim East in the subsequent periods also gave an impetus to the development of different types of art.

Calligraphy, filigree, Islamic architecture, miniature art, knitting, carpet-weaving, works of embroidery, pottery, carvings, metalworks can be cited as the main types of graphic and applied arts in the Muslim East.

Up to 60-ies in the culture existed sufficiently rigid gender ideal of masculinity, confronting and eliminating ideal of femininity. Masculinity and femininity seen as a simple bipolar construct. This means that if a person has a high masculine performance, his performance of femininity - low. In the classic work O.Veyninger presented this model, "a man and a woman are like two substances that are in various proportions distributed to all living individuals." The author writes that the ideal male, where fairy is zero, and the ideal woman, where masculinity is zero "does not actually exist, ie, in man there are both male and female elements " (Weininger, Sex and Character O. 1997. p.357)

However, in the middle of the XX



century, is issued humanistic psychology. Self-actualizing man K.Rodzhers a new cultural ideal of humanity and has a "female" traits: gentleness, compassion, responsiveness, attention to people, etc. particularly in K.Rodzhers approach focuses on the quality of contact, which are important components of such expressive (and therefore feminine) quality as empathic understanding and unconditional positive attitude, qualities traditionally attributed to women's roles. K.Rodzhers as a positive pole, which is the person, designated the "volatility, fluidity, richly a differentiated response, direct experience of the senses." Obviously, this femininity focus on the experience of 35. (Rogers, K. 1994. p. 234-247.)

The fate of these stereotypes in the scientific mind. The first performances were sustained in the spirit of the dichotomy. When signs of behavior regarded as male and female. However, in the ancient civilizations of this primitive sociological model is balanced by numerous deviations from the double standard. It was replaced by continuous-alternative model than the femininity is expressed, the less - masculinity, and vice versa. This model allowed the measure of masculinity and femininity special tests, the results of which should ideally coincide with the floor of the subject. But this model dictated by role prescriptions increasingly contradicted the progressive democratization of gender roles trends.

In 1974. S.Bem introduced the concept of androgyny to refer to a combination of high levels of masculinity and femininity.

The proposed test it recorded the masculinity and femininity as independent, orthogonal dimensions of personality. In the ensuing series study it was shown that the optimal severity, androgyny provides modern cultures greater social flexibility and adaptability, and high femininity in women and high masculinity in men is often associated with impaired social and psychological adaptation. So, high - feminine women are more anxious, they have lower self-esteem. High - masculine men exhibit high anxiety in adulthood, and less able to lead. High scores on the scale of your gender are usually associated with lower success attributed to the other sex activities. Tangy androgynous women are more focused on success and more dominant, but they have a lower level of personal protection than the feminine, masculine and undifferentiated women. In men androgynous pronounced contrast, above the level of personal protection compared with other men androgyny In general, the influence on the behavior of men and women differently.

M.Taylor in favor of an understanding of what is termed "androgyny", as a measure of the multiple interactions of masculinity and femininity. In general, probably more successful in all considered masculine and feminine as an additive couple with a lot of potential individual variations 36. (Taylor M. C., 1982, Vol.92 №3,.. p.347-366).

The essence of the gender schema theory is that a person tends to organize their knowledge about the world and at the same resort to schemes ( Stereotyped

stimulus ). "Gender scheme" - a cognitive structure, a network of associations that organizes perception individual and manages them. Children encode and organize information, including personal information, according to a dichotomous scheme of "masculinity-femininity". This includes data about the anatomy of men and women, their participation in the birth of children, their professions and occupations division (including the house), their personal characteristics and behavior. This dichotomy "male - female" - the most important of all classifications of people who exist in human society. Having learned that the meaning of this dichotomy, the child will sort all the information on these two categories. The next step - child makes a generalization - which attributes are the "female", and which "male". An adequate gender stereotype - that they can do and how to behave boys and girls. There are situations when an individual behaves, "not according to the scheme" (Deviates from the gender stereotype), but such cases are unpleasant and the person tends to eliminate the discrepancy between predicted on stereotypes and the actual behavior of the other person (A.A.Alizade, Baku, 1974).

By gender scheme implemented gender socialization, as one lives in a society that is organized on the principle of gender dichotomy. Gender identity is one of the basic characteristics of the person, which is formed as a result of the psychological internalization of masculine and feminine traits in the process of interaction between "I" and "Others" in the course of

socialization and is seen primarily as an experience and awareness of the individual positions of the "I" on the with respect to the standards in some way-floor. Gender identity - an aspect of self-consciousness, describing the experience of the man himself as a representative of a particular sex. According to G. B. Deryagin 38. ( Deryagin G. B. forensic sexology. Lecture Course. M., S.432), the traditional view is that gender identity is biological in nature, inherent in every people with birth is not a matter of choice, not subject to education. Some authors ( C. Boehm., J. Spence ) Mostly from the West and adhering to feminist views, believes that gender identity is influenced by social factors, education and the environment.

Gender identity is not a stable personality trait, and in different periods of ontogeny depends on many variables. Modern studies of sexual identity confirm the complex nature of the personal education.

So A. I. Belkin research suggests that the tragedy of the situation disturbed sexual identity was expressed in the growth of deep intrapersonal conflict if the model of sexual behavior was assumed, or in conflict with others if it is rejected. Sex Change (reaching a new sexual identity) according to A. I. Belkin, involves biological, social and psychological aspects. The main fear during sex change was manifested not in front of biological and psychological transformation, and to the social 39. (A.Belkin. 1982, pp 197-204).

Sociologist A. I. Kovalev said that in his youth questioned the identity of the

previously-found: awareness of the need to solve the problem of adults is an experience of how the individual looks in the eyes of others in comparison with his own ideas about themselves. Thus, the new, final step before adulthood identity is more than the sum of the children's identities. Also, A. I. Kovalev indicates that a new identity has a sense of confidence that the internal identity and continuity combined with the continuity and identity of the individual values for the other. This confirms the identity of the individual willingness to integrate all their previous identification (individual and personal) to perform social roles of adult 40. (A.I. Kovaleva, V.A. Lukov. 1999. p.214. ).

The analysis of approaches to the issue of gender identity allows us to represent the current understanding of gender identity as a result of progress and integration of human biological sex and a specific set of cultural characteristics that define associated in society as male and female behaviors and attitudes; This categorization of the individual himself as a representative of the male, female or androgynous groups, assimilation and reproduction of gender - due roles, attitudes, representations.

## **2. Conclusion**

Discussing further thesaurus of our study, it should be noted that although the basis is taken N.Dzh.Smelzera terminology, the term "sexual role" in this study is replaced by "gender role" and is defined as a course of action, the disposition in relationships and other features that are included in socio-

psychological concept of the role and deterministic floor. It is assumed that gender-specific behavior of the person in management manifested in the form of gender policies - the preferred means and methods of achieving the objectives due to floor manager.

As a significant factor of role-specific behavior strategy stands head orientation. In general, the male gender oriented strategy can be described as an orientation primarily to the external environment of the organization: external communication, interaction in unstable, constantly changing environment; female - as the focus primarily on the internal environment of the organization: to interpersonal relationships, maintaining a stable psychological microclimate. The specifics of the preferred orientation of trends leads to the fact that gender differences in the implementation of management roles provide more efficient men in areas related to the leadership of the organization and staging purposes, the women - in the field of motivation, the implementation of effective communication and decision-making.

After analyzing the theoretical foundations of the concept of the social construction of gender can present its basic tenets, summarized in the conceptual scheme:

1. This approach is based on the distinction between biological sex and social category belonging to the floor. Biological sex is determined by the presence of anatomical and physiological characteristics, and the categorization of sex occurs in situations of interpersonal

interaction.

2. Gender is constructed on the social and individual levels. On the one hand, it is created through socialization, division of labor and gender roles of the system, the family, the mass media; on the other - is constructed by the individuals at the level of his consciousness, the adoption of social norms and adjusting to them or disorder, to create their own rules and relationships. The subject not only acquires and reproduces gender relations, gender rules, but also creates them.

3. Gender relations permeate many aspects of human experience - the construction of the "inner self", family life, state, economic, etc.

4. The assignment of individuals to one category or another on the basis of gender is a significant feature of social competence.

5. Successful cooperation is based on the possibility of uniquely identifying the interlocutor floor. Categorization of accessories on the floor is the base of ordinary, everyday interactions; it becomes necessary background unreflecting social communication.

6. The attribution of sex is expressed in gender and the display takes place according to the rules of creating gender, accepted in a given society.

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*Classification of psychological differences between men and women by E. Maccoby and K. Jaklin*

Differences Identified	The differences are not confirmed	Required further researches
Men: • Aggressiveness, • visual-spatial operations, Women: • Linguistic ability	• The overall level of activity, • Dominance, • Anxiety, • competition, • Tactile sensitivity,	Women: • Large suggestibility and sociality, • success in the demanding standard solving tasks, • Lower self-esteem and the need for achievements

*Table 1.1. The content of gender ideals*

Boys	Girls
"I have to be strong, to be able to fend for themselves and exercise"	"There must be careful, pay attention to their appearance."
"There must be a strong-willed, purposeful and achieve a lot in life."	"Must be able to cook, write, wash, sew, etc."
"I have to be interested in girls and sex."	"There should be emotional, ready for love, wait for his betrothed."